

SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Of Mrs. Chappell, of Five Years Standing, Relieved by Cardui.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Sarah M. Chappell of this town, says: "I suffered for five years with womanly troubles, also stomach troubles, and my punishment was more than any one could tell."

I tried most every kind of medicine, but none did me any good. I read one day about Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I decided to try it. I had not taken but abc it six bottles until I was almost cured. It did me more good than all the other medicines I had tried, put together.

My friends began asking me why I looked so well, and I told them about Cardui. Several are now taking it. Do you, lady reader, suffer from any of the ailments due to womanly trouble, such as headache, backache, sideache, sleeplessness, and that everlasting tired feeling?

If so, let us urge you to give Cardui a trial. We feel confident it will help you, just as it has a million other women in the past half century. Begin taking Cardui to-day. You won't regret it. All druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. N. C. 124

WILSON ENDORSES COTTON EXHIBIT

Likes Idea of Having Goods Shown in Washington and Approves Plan.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Urging that the demand for cotton be increased, President Wilson today gave out a statement endorsing the exhibit of cotton goods held here this week and urging that similar exhibits be held in other cities.

"The various movements to relieve the situation of the cotton growers, hard hit by war conditions, in Europe, afford fresh proof of the American spirit of helpfulness," the statement said. "The export of exhibit of cotton goods in Washington this week opened the eyes of many to the growing uses of cotton. It is gratifying that patriotic women of other cities in our country are planning to follow the good example of Washington women and make like exhibits in their home cities. Such displays may have the effect of increasing the demand and opening new fields for the use of the fleecy staple and are therefore to be warmly commended."

BOSTON GRABBED THE FIRST GAME (Continued from Page One.)

danger threatened. It was this slow, deceptive delivery that proved the Mack men's undoing, for they are notoriously weak on this service.

Bender Was Weak. Bender, who opened for the home club, appeared unusually weak and the Braves took liberties with his delivery that astonished Athletic supporters.

After the contest Manager Mack said Bender had little or nothing on the ball. He pointed out that the Athletics did little hitting and said he and his players were not a bit discouraged. Asked if he thought his club would hit any better against the other Boston pitchers, he replied: "I should hate to think that we won't."

Manager George Stallings, of the Braves, was greatly elated. He said: "Well, the boys did exactly what I expected. I hate to pull the 'I told you so' stuff, but I guess the fans are beginning to realize that we have got a ball club of real class. The mourners have been waiting for us to crack ever since the end of July, but I guess that we can stand the strain of winning a few days more."

Goody's Good Work. Certain it is that the Boston players held to their task manfully both in the field and at bat. Catcher Goody secured a triple, double, single and a base on balls in four trips to the plate. Connolly got one hit and a pass in three times at bat. Schmidt and Maranville each secured two, but Deal, who took Smith's place at third, hit into three double plays in four times at bat. Strunk was the Athletics' heaviest hitter with two singles in four chances.

Manager Stallings got into an altercation with an ice man who wanted to place a bet on the Athletics in the lobby of a hotel shortly before the game and the ice man was handed a stinging bing on the jaw. At this juncture other members of the Boston team interfered and hustled their manager into an elevator. The man left the hotel vowing vengeance on Stallings.

All the players of both teams were on the field before one o'clock, with the exception of "Chief" Bender, who did not appear until fifteen minutes before the game started. After the usual prolonged conference of the umpires and Captains Evers and Thomas play was called at 2:35 p. m.

Moran, of Boston, the first man up, let Bender's opening pitch go by for a strike. The second pitch was a foul strike, the third a ball, the fourth a foul and then he sent up a high foul fly to McInnis and the Athletic rooters cheered. The crowd cheered Captain Evers as he stepped to the plate and hit a high fly to Collins. Connolly, the heavy hitting outfielder, was next up. He took a strike and after fouling off another, missed Bender's offering and the side was out.

Eddie Murphy, for the Athletics, hit the second ball pitched by Rudolph, to centerfield. Oldring laid down a sacrifice in front of the plate and Goody made a high throw to first which Schmidt got after a fine effort, Murphy taking second. Eddie Collins waited and got a base on balls. Then up came "Home Pin" Baker. The crowd cheered the slugger and then groaned when he sent a high foul to Schmidt. Murphy, on the out, tried for third, but a beautiful throw by Schmidt to Deal caught him, thus completing a double play and ended the inning.

Whitted, for Boston, in the second inning was given a base on balls. After Schmidt had lifted a fly to Oldring, Goody drove a vicious two base hit to left centerfield and Whitted raced all the way home with the first run of the game. Maranville started a tremendous outburst of cheering by the Boston fans by stalling to centerfield, scoring Goody. Deal ended the inning by hitting into a double play, forcing Maranville at second, Barry to Collins, and going out himself. Collins to McInnis.

McInnis, in the Athletics' turn at bat was passed. Strunk hit a sharp single to right field which Moran let go through his legs. Before the right fielder recovered the ball and threw it in McInnis had scored and Strunk was on third. Barry struck out. Schang hit an ugly grounder at Evers who made a fine stop and by a quick throw caught the speedy Strunk at the plate on a close decision. Schang was forced out at second by Bender. Maranville to Evers.

Lapp Was Slow. The Braves did not figure much in

their third turn at bat. Rudolph was an easy out, Bender to McInnis. Moran struck out and Evers flew out to Oldring.

Rudolph showed his best in the third. Mixing up his famous slow ball with some fast ones, he struck out Murphy and Oldring. Collins rolled a grounder to the Boston pitcher and was retired at first.

Another double play broke up Boston's fourth inning. Connolly smashed a hot drive for a single that Collins jumped for and could not reach it. Whitted hit to Bender, forcing Connolly at second. Barry made the play and shot the ball to McInnis ahead of Whitted. McInnis had to stretch to his limit to get the throw. Schmidt went out, Collins to McInnis, ending the inning.

Easy in Fourth. The world's champions were almost as easy for Rudolph in the fourth as in the third. Baker and McInnis struck out. Strunk made his second hit of the game by a drive to left field. It looked good for two bases but a quick fielding on the part of Connolly and a throw to Maranville caught Strunk at second.

Fifth Inning. The National League champions got their third run in the fifth. Goody opened with a terrific smash to left center field for three bases and scored when Maranville dropped a single back of first. Deal hit into his second double play in an attempt to sacrifice. He bunted a fly into Bender's hands. Bender threw to McInnis, catching Maranville trying to get back to first. Rudolph struck out.

Canned Bender in Fifth. For the Athletics in the fifth, Barry fled to Maranville who made a hard run to get up to the ball in left field. Schang struck out and Bender sent a long fly to Whitted.

The sixth inning opened auspiciously for Bender, but before it was over he was driven from the pitcher's box for the first time in his world's series career. Moran fled to Barry, who made the greatest fielding play of the game by scoring the out. He ran at top speed almost to the left field stand, and by extending himself caught the ball in his bare hand. Eye's singled to center field, the ball almost striking Bender as it shot past him. Connolly received a base on balls and both Evers and he scored on Whitted's three-base drive to right.

An Indian seemed to weaken as he pitched rather unsteadily to Schmidt, who finally put a single into left field, scoring Whitted. Wyckoff, who had been warming up for two innings, then was called into the game and the big Indian slowly walked off the field. The young pitcher passed Goody. Maranville hit sharply to Wyckoff who threw to Baker to head off Schmidt, but the throw was too late and all runners were safe. With the bases full, Deal tried hard to clear them, but the best he could do was to hit into another double play. Baker scooped up his grounder and after touching third, forcing Goody, he threw Deal at first. Wyckoff was given a hand for stopping the run-making.

It was one, two, three for the American Leaguers. Murphy went out, Evers to Schmidt. Oldring was an easy victim, Deal to Schmidt and Collins quickly ended the inning by rolling a slow grounder to Rudolph.

Lapp Catching. Lapp went into catch for the Athletics in the seventh inning. Rudolph singled past second, but was forced at the middle bag when Baker threw Moran's grounder to Barry. Captain Evers struck out as Moran stole second. Connolly grounded to McInnis who tossed him out to Wyckoff, who covered first base.

Cheered Baker. The crowd stood up and stretched as Baker came to bat in the seventh. Evers fumbled Baker's grounder and the runner was safe. He moved up when McInnis walked and both runners advanced as Schmidt gathered in Strunk's grounder and touched first. Barry struck out and Lapp ended the inning, Rudolph to Schmidt.

The Athletic rooters, realizing hope of winning the game was about gone, started a general movement to the exit gates. Whitted opened the Braves' eighth inning with a high fly to Baker. Schmidt dropped a short fly in left that neither Oldring nor Barry could reach. Schmidt went to third on Goody's single to left field. Maranville struck out and a double steal scored Schmidt. Goody tried to reach third on the play of Schmidt at the plate, but was thrown out Lapp to Baker.

Wyckoff, in the Athletics' half of the eighth, hit to the right field wall for two bases. He took third on Murphy's out, Maranville to Schmidt, and was left there as Oldring struck out and Collins fled to Connolly.

Boston went out in the ninth on grounds. Deal was out, Baker to McInnis; Rudolph was retired, Barry to McInnis, and Moran ended the inning, Baker to McInnis.

Baker's only hit of the game came in the ninth. It was a two-base smash against the right field wall. Deal threw out McInnis, Baker being held at second. Strunk lifted a fly to Evers and the game came to an end when Barry was thrown out, Maranville to Schmidt.

Box Score table with columns AB, R, BH, PO, A, E and rows for Boston and Philadelphia players.

CARRIER PIGEON OF WAR



Carrier pigeons are being used with success by the Belgian signal corps. The photograph shows one of these birds before its release, with a code message on its feathers. The British also use homing pigeons.

Airships Capture a Steamer. London.—The Standard's correspondent says an unusual incident in warfare was reported at Grimby by the captain of the Dutch trawler Martha, who said that seven German hydro-aeroplanes stopped the Swedish steamer Bodel and made it alter its course to Helgoland.

The same correspondent sends this soul-stirring story of the battle that had entered its second week: "From the battlefield of Marne I worked my way northward through Chantilly and Senlis to Croyon-Valois in this valley of death. I came by night through lands wasted by the feet of tens of thousands of armed men and by innumerable wheels of the world's greatest armies."

"It was a strange, terrible experience. All along the route I saw death and destruction. I saw dead men and dead horses, villages in ruin and railway rolling stock scattered over bare fields. A great water tank, hurled from its base, was lying derelict amongst ruined hay stacks. I saw a transport wagon, its wheels smashed, leaning dizzily over the bodies of the brave men who failed to save it from destruction, and who refused to leave it."

"I have seen on this road sights that convince me that the retreat was not only swift, but precipitated to a point of actual panic. Reasons for Retreat. It is necessary to realize that just as the Allied army, on its way from Mons to Paris, was in danger of the German flanking movement which threatened to overwhelm it, so was General von Kluck's right flank, in its retreat from Paris to Aisne, in extreme danger. To avoid annihilation, he fled to a position of tremendous strength toward the west. It was absolutely essential to his safety to gain the position of Aisne."

"One must not lose sight of the supreme fact of the present situation that just as the junction of the Ourcq and Marne at Meaux made that town the key of encounter last week, so the junction of the Oise and the Aisne at Compeigne has endowed the latter with cardinal importance. Once across the Aisne, the German army had the River Oise on its right, and, for the moment, the danger of being out-flanked was averted."

"This was the position on Sunday, September 13, the first day of the great frontal battle. "On the right the army was protected by the forests of Aisne and by the River Oise, which descends almost due south from Noyon. It was and is an extremely strong position and one capable of only a frontal attack."

Open Attack on Sunday. "It was clear from the outset that these fortified positions must be fought for and taken, no matter how great the effort or how terrible the sacrifice. Happily, the time afforded General von Kluck's army for preparation was short, due to the fact that the allies, although tried by the long pursuit of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, lost no time in opening the attack on Sunday."

"Sunday proved to be a day of tremendous importance. With the exception of one small structure and a railway bridge girder, all the bridges across the river near this point had been blown up. It was obvious that pontoon bridges must be constructed, and to work out this aim, an artillery duel was begun with the Germans, whose position was such that they commanded the river during a greater part of its course in that section."

Great Artillery Duel. "The artillery battle that began early Sunday and lasted throughout the greater portion of the day, was

GERMAN TROOPS MARCH TO DEATH TO BAND MUSIC

Make Their Attacks Singing and With Drums Beating Says One Correspondent.

THRILLING STORY OF BATTLE

Description of the Retreat of the Germans to the Aisne and the Desperate Fighting That Accompanied and Followed It.

By HERBERT TEMPLE, European Manager of the International News Service.

London.—German troops are dying to the music of their regimental bands in the valley of death along the Aisne by day and night.

Their losses are colossal, says an English correspondent who sends his story from La Ferte-Milon, south of Soissons.

Describing a counter-attack made by the Germans, he says: "They came on singing, with their drums beating behind them. Even at night they had their bands to play them on to attack."

"We met them in the holes they had themselves dug, and, as a French soldier who told the story, said: 'You know, in a fight like that we had them at a disadvantage, for our bayonets are longer than theirs, only all those straps about our chests and shoulders get in our way and hinder our movements. The Germans are better off in that respect and so are your soldiers, as they can use their arms freely. The Germans would break for a while and go back, but as soon as we sent them back another lot would come on, and so it went, time after time.'"

Sees Waste of Battles. The same correspondent sends this soul-stirring story of the battle that had entered its second week:

"From the battlefield of Marne I worked my way northward through Chantilly and Senlis to Croyon-Valois in this valley of death. I came by night through lands wasted by the feet of tens of thousands of armed men and by innumerable wheels of the world's greatest armies. "It was a strange, terrible experience. All along the route I saw death and destruction. I saw dead men and dead horses, villages in ruin and railway rolling stock scattered over bare fields. A great water tank, hurled from its base, was lying derelict amongst ruined hay stacks. I saw a transport wagon, its wheels smashed, leaning dizzily over the bodies of the brave men who failed to save it from destruction, and who refused to leave it."

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Great Artillery Duel. "The artillery battle that began early Sunday and lasted throughout the greater portion of the day, was

of terrific character. The heaviest guns of the enemy were brought into play, enabling the enemy to make a great showing at the longer ranges. "The valley of the river became an inferno. From height to height the great guns belched forth their fire in terrific fashion. Huge shells went shrieking across the river and the river meadows. "The enemy poured a withering fire upon the allied troops and engineers that were engaged in building pontoon bridges. The pontoons are carried on wagons especially constructed for their transportation. It is necessary to bring these pontoons to the water's edge, launch them and then lash them together."

"The scene by this time had become fearful and beyond the description of words. To the terrible grandeur of it was added the sight of German and French aeroplanes hovering over the battlefields. Time and again they dashed across the river to reconnoiter and carried on their work successfully, although they were subjected to a terrific fire from the German guns especially made for the purpose of bringing down airships. "Finally the allied army, foot by foot, began to advance toward the river bank. Thanks to the presence of the small, unbroken bridge, the English troops were able to effect a crossing of the river comparatively early, while the French, showing great bravery, began crossing the river in single file by using the steel girder."

Germans Forced to Retreat. "In the meantime the engineers renewed their task of pontoon bridge building and columns of troops crossed the river. By nightfall the crossing of the river had been effected and the enemy was forced to retreat. "At a certain period during the night it became exceedingly important that the enemy should have no knowledge of the position of a detachment of the British infantry, which was up close to the enemy. A stray shot struck one of the British soldiers, shattering a bone in his arm."

Uttered No Sound. "Had he let a cry escape him the discovery of the British detachment would have been made. But this wounded soldier never uttered a cry. "Monday dawned cold and windy, and showers fell occasionally. The Germans began hitting little pits, while the allies also entrenched themselves against heavy bombardments. "At times the enemy attempted to take the offensive, and even succeeded, within small areas, in forcing back the allies, just as the allies succeeded elsewhere in forcing back the enemy."

"It now became evident that this was no rear guard of Germans that was engaged, but that it was a determined stand of the army of General von Kluck. Moreover, it was strongly suspected that German reinforcements were coming up. "On Tuesday afternoon a very severe attack was made by the enemy, who evidently had been re-enforced and who seemed determined to break through the allied lines between Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons. This attack was heralded by a tremendous outburst of the heavy German artillery, followed by a systematic advance of the infantry. "The infantry of the allies, aided by machine guns, stood their ground, however, in a most splendid fashion, pouring a deadly fire into the attacking Germans. At certain points the allies repulsed the Germans at the point of bayonets."

"With unabated fury this battle continued all night and throughout Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday night the Germans, in great fury, attacked the French in the region near Reims. Three times they attacked, and on each occasion they were repulsed with heavy losses. "On Thursday the Germans attacked the English with equal ferocity in the neighborhood of Soissons, and again they were hurled back with tremendous losses. "The first sign of weakening on the part of the Germans was noticed Thursday afternoon after their fierce attack on that day had been repulsed with huge losses. "The battle then was almost a week old. The soldiers wearied by their pursuit of the fleeing Germans and even more wearied and careworn by the constant fighting since Sunday, however, were kept up by their indomitable will power. Shells burst over them and all around them, but they minded them not. They had faced bullets, bayonet and shells that carried their message of death so often that they had become used to it. Every Inch Contested. "As night fell on Thursday, the allies began to drive back the Germans along the extreme west of the position back from the river bank; that is, Noyon. The work was slow and laborious and the Germans contested every inch of the way. "The attack of the allies was relentless and foot by foot the Germans backed away. At last the allies gained six miles and took the heights above the river. "The allies took 600 prisoners and a number of machine guns. "A German prisoner told me that the courage and the recklessness of the French and British during those charges amazed the Germans."

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